

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1911.—Copyright, 1911, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

TWO CIVIL LIST ROMANCES

SERVICES FOR WHICH ENGLAND HAS CONFERRED PENSIONS.

Help for the Daughters of the Late Dr. George Gore and Frederick Greenwood Welsh National Library Due to One Man—Hotel Baggage Labels Driven Out by Post Cards—Great Sums Paid for the Mare Sceptre—China and Russia—Rehearsals at Bayreuth.

London, July 12.—The annual distribution of £1,200 in civil list pensions generally recalls some romance or tragedy in the world of science, letters and art. Last week those appeared in the list the name of the daughter of the late Dr. George Gore, F. R. S., LL.D.

When Dr. Gore died two years ago at the age of 82 he left most of his small fortune, \$30,000, to the Royal Society and the Royal Institution for the furtherance of original scientific research, which accounts for his daughter's need of the small pension now granted to her. The amount of money Dr. Gore might have made it would be difficult to estimate. Upon the chemical discoveries which resulted from his patient investigations and experiments with phosphorus are based the safety match. Upon his researches in electro-metallurgy are based nickel plating and the electro deposition of other metals. If he had received a small percentage of the profits derived from the commercial uses to which his scientific discoveries were applied he would have been many times a millionaire.

Another interesting pension recalled by last week's pension list is that of the late Frederick Greenwood. It is well known that owing to Greenwood's suggestion England acquired a controlling interest in the Suez Canal shares, which represent an actual profit of \$100,000,000, apart from the incidental advantages resulting from the purchase. Greenwood made not a penny out of his knowledge. He could easily have made himself a wealthy man, but he considered that he had no right to make use of a State secret for his own pecuniary advantage. He died a poor man and the State has now awarded his daughters an annuity of \$500.

The story of the establishment of the Welsh National Library, the foundation stone of which was laid on July 15, centres around the enthusiasm, persistency and self-denial of one man. Forty years ago a young Welsh doctor named John Williams purchased at an auction in Swansea the book which was the beginning of one of the finest private libraries in the country.

Dr. Williams started practice in London in the early '70s, rose to the front rank of his profession and became a baronet. During the whole of his career in London the vision of a Welsh national library remained before him. He kept closely in touch with such dealers as Mr. Quaritch, and whenever a rare Welsh book came into their hands they always gave him the first refusal of it.

During the thirty years after he came to London Sir John Williams spent upward of £20,000 in book collecting. Three years ago he made his collection the nucleus of the Welsh national library. Shortly afterward another great library, the Peniarth collection, came into the market, and Sir John Williams purchased this and presented it also to the principality. Nor did his services and here, for thirty years he worked to raise funds to acquire a site and erect a suitable building.

The most valuable of the contents of the Peniarth library are the Hengwrt and Peniarth manuscripts, which are the finest collection of Welsh manuscripts extant. They were collected between 1502 and 1606 by Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt. These documents include the oldest manuscripts of the laws of Wales in Latin and Welsh, the earliest versions of the "Mabinogion" as well as of the Arthurian romances, and the oldest and only perfect copy of the Holy Grail. The greatest glory of the collection is the "Black Book of Carmarthen," the oldest known manuscript in the Welsh language, written on vellum between the years 1150 and 1250.

The joke about the too attentive servant who carefully cleaned all the hotel labels off a tourist's trunk, much to his master's grief and indignation, will soon be obsolete. The practice that has given so many travellers a little innocent pleasure and satisfaction is no longer possible.

The explanation is that hotel keepers find that the baggage label is an out of date form of advertisement. The cost of hotel advertising, it seems, has increased enormously in the last ten years, and the demand for free picture post cards at hotels alone has far exceeded what used to be the outlay for baggage labels. Retrenchment on old methods has had to be sacrificed as one of the enforced economies.

The Prince of Wales is a shy lad and when taking part in public functions requires occasional prompting to acknowledge the people's salutations. He does not, however, incur the royal displeasure, as did the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who as a child accompanied his parents on a visit to Dublin.

Along with his brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, he sat with his father and mother in the carriage, but while the late King raised his hat and bowed graciously the Duke remained covered, preserving a sullen impassivity. Queen Victoria did not permit airs of that sort, and to the delight of the populace she whipped up the boy's hat in full public view, gave him a resounding box on the ear, such as Queen Bess's hand might have administered, and stirred the boy to a show of politeness.

The famous mare Sceptre has made her third appearance in the sale ring at Newmarket. On the first occasion she fetched the record price for a yearling of 1000 guineas. Robert Sievier, who won at the zenith of his turf career, was the purchaser. After one Monday's session at this time he was \$750,000 to the good.

His subsequent career is typical of the misadventures of the plunger's life. Losing his money he was obliged to part with the mare and she went into the ring at Newmarket with her classic honors thick upon her. But she was rough in coat and unattractive in comparison with her

appearance at Doncaster, and no one bid the reserve price of 25,000 guineas. Sir William Bass, then Lieut. Bass and in India, subsequently bought her by cable for £25,000. She had won in stakes for Sievier £25,000, which added to the £25,000 and bets gave a magnificent return for the original investment of 10,000 guineas.

For Sir William Bass also the mare did well. In stakes and sales she and her daughters have returned to him £34,000. To this must be added the 7,000 guineas the mare fetched at Newmarket on her last appearance there.

The effect of the House of Lords upon the Radical temperament was shown in the division last Wednesday on Lord Lansdowne's amendment to the Parliament bill. Leaving other Liberal peers out of consideration altogether the present Government has created forty-nine new peers, exclusive of the coronation honours list, yet on Wednesday night they could only muster a total of forty-six in the division.

One is tempted to speculate on the durability of the Liberal majority in the second chamber, even if the Government should create 500 new peers, pledged to vote straight on the immediate question.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has added another great emerald to her wonderful collection. The emerald, which is mounted in a circle of diamonds, was brought to London by an Oriental potentate who came for the coronation.

The Duchess has the finest collection of emeralds known with the exception of that of the German Empress. Included in her collection are two necklaces of cut emeralds and two ropes of cabochon emeralds of great size, a tiara of diamonds and emeralds and a stomacher of diamonds and emeralds.

A participant in the rehearsals at Bayreuth for the coming Wagner festival describes her experiences of a day's work in Frau Cosima Wagner's famous theatre.

It is close on 9 A. M., she says, and the singers mount the hill to the theatre, several of them attended by canine pets bearing names from Wagnerian opera—Wotan, Fasolt, Freja and the like. At 9 Siegfried Wagner arrives wearing knee breeches and yellow stockings, full of energy and with something pleasant to say to each of his "children." All enter the theatre and make for the blackboard on which the various rehearsals are specified, thereafter scattering to the practice rooms, where twenty-eight pianos and many teachers await them.

When a scene has to be rehearsed the theatre, partly filled with unoccupied artists, Frau Cosima and her daughter, Eva Chamberlain, wife of the historian, Houston Chamberlain, friends of the family and guests from many lands, is darkened. A piano and accompanist occupy one side of the stage, while at the other sits Siegfried Wagner, all patience and attention. He is a strict stage manager who tolerates no slurring over of minor passages, no halfheartedness on the part of the rehearsals.

One point carefully enforced is the observance of the Bayreuth tradition as to how certain passages are to be taken. Certain scenes to be played and certain movements of the chorus to be carried out. Fourteen skilled conductors and accompanists are constantly employed in training the chorus, in directing the "knights" and "folk" and in practicing with the soloists.

At noon the rehearsal is interrupted for the midday meal and the singers and musicians disperse, some to a woodland café renowned for its fare, others to the theatre restaurant, where they sit at a long table in the middle or smaller tables at the sides of the room. After a siesta, for which hammocks are freely used, the rehearsal is resumed and continues until dusk, when the entire company, save those detained as guests by Frau Cosima and her son, return to Bayreuth to spend a pleasant, artistic and bohemian evening in the inn.

The richest landlord in Berlin is Kaiser Wilhelm, who owns urban property to the value of nearly \$40,000,000. The sum does not include the value of the mass of buildings composing the royal palace, which alone is calculated to be worth \$10,000,000. He is proprietor of thirty-four of Berlin's principal buildings, including the ministry of the royal household and the royal stables, which cover many acres in the heart of the capital.

Private houses which are royal property are scattered all over the city. In one of them, at 1 Oberwallstrasse, the Kaiser lived as a child with his brothers and sisters. It was at that time an annex to the Crown Prince's palace, his father's Berlin residence. The house was connected by a covered bridge with the Crown Prince's palace in order that the Kaiser's parents might have ready access in any weather to their children.

In the Kaiser's privately owned houses 500 officials are lodged, making with their families a population of 2,000 souls.

China's special mission which is to try to come to an understanding with Russia over many frontier and treaty difficulties is now gathered in St. Petersburg under the presidency of Lu-Tscheng-Hayang, a diplomat of European education, who is married to a Belgian. An expert on the Russian side who is taking part in the negotiations has given the Novoe Vremya an outline of the position as he sees it.

China, he says, has really altered very much in the last few years. Apart from the indifferent masses there is now a powerful educated class, which interests itself specially in political questions affecting Russia and Japan.

After the occupation of Corea the Japanese proceeded to establish a firm foothold in Manchuria and showed clearly that they had no intention of quitting. The Chinese tried to resist at first, but lately they have evidently convinced themselves that the fight is hopeless and that the loss of Manchuria is inevitable.

The long and undefined frontier between Russia and China and other questions have already produced much friction, yet the hundred year friendship between the two empires is not irrevocably endangered. China, it is true, distrusts Russia and feels that her treaty privileges are oppressive. Along with her growing spirit of self-defence is a fear of Russia.

Russia is not nearly ready to take a strong stand, in spite of real progress with her army. The Chinese know that and have shaped their diplomatic methods accordingly. They have yielded on the Manchurian question but they will not

yield on any other. The new Russo-Chinese commercial convention which they have prepared shows this. They stand out for a scheduled tariff and the abolition of the fifty year frontier zone of free trade. The negotiations are expected to last all summer.

Agadir, the little Moroccan town and roadstead which has been causing a stir in the diplomatic world, once had far more business intercourse with Europe than now. The Portuguese landed there and built a fort in the sixteenth century, the Dutch did the same in the eighteenth and up to 1775 the Spaniards claimed the right to land there for supplies. An English company once installed itself at Cape Juby, but the Sultan drove it out. France had a commercial establishment there in 1670.

M. Ladret de Lacharrière, the French explorer, who has recently traversed the Sahar district, says: "Along the whole Moroccan coast there is no port worthy of the name of a natural shelter sufficient for a steamer or sailing ship. The little bay of Agadir alone could be made into a fairly safe anchorage, being sheltered entirely from the north winds and being easy to protect from the west winds. No naval base of any value could be created there, but after all that is not what the Germans are seeking, only a coaling depot. The naval base that Germany covets and will have one day, is quite close—the Canaries."

Agadir is the port of the Sahara for the Atlantic. Through it Adrar and Taflet receive merchandise, and above all ammunition and arms. The importance of Agadir will become a reality if the reported mining richness of the Atlas proves to be well founded.

An extraordinary document was introduced during a trial at the Central Criminal Court on Saturday as evidence of an accused man's state of mind.

A young man of humble position left his lodgings in Brixton one day and went to Bedford. There he hired a bicycle and went riding on the Great North Road. Presently he overtook a motorcyclist who was pushing the machine along, as his petrol had given out. The young man, whose name is Hay, offered his assistance and promised to ride on to the next village and bring back some petrol. As he was talking in this friendly fashion he suddenly struck his companion on the head and presented a revolver at him. The man ran away, but the prisoner overtook him, wounded him in five places and took his money.

The prison doctor testified that Hay was insane, and in support of other evidence read the following passages from the diary of Hay's life, written by himself:

5 to 8 years: Much travelling; newly established relations twice or thrice rudely severed; treatment on whole harsh; transferred to guardians in Scotland.

8 to 12: Guardians coarse, environments rough; being extremely sensitive I suffer fruitlessly for my refinement.

12 to 14: Hopelessly neurotic. Home discipline intolerably severe. Imprisoned mothers, I am not permitted to play with other boys; hostile to me. Immediate release; suffer from apprehensions and dreams of hell.

14 to 17: Reading propensities become omnivorous; frequent drinking bouts with senior companions.

17 to 19: Begins to develop aversion to society and tendency to withdraw into shell; pass through short unhealthy period of most perverted religious devotion; take special treatment for stammering, resulting in temporary cure. Return of stammer; consequent sense of something enormous; journey to London; my isolation; I take situation (as postman) in tiny remote village.

19 to 22: Become depressed as stammer gets worse. Continue to live in village as much a stranger as I entered; hypersensitiveness becomes excessive; maintain constantly on the fatuity of life. Live now absolutely alone.

22 to 24: The suspicion begins to grow that my stammer is not the root of all my trouble, but is merely the manifestation of some deeper psychic malady. Placed myself in the hands of a specialist for treatment by Prof. Freud's system of psychoanalysis and return apparently cured. Horrified to detect after few months of first normal existence I ever enjoyed—namely, my immunity from mental ailments, &c.—signs of return of my affliction.

Discovery of certain things brings home the realization that I am a close "introspectionist" and forthwith begin to practise it consciously with an intensity never known. To master my enemies I had to compel myself through analyzing mental exercises, the least drastic of all which was daily an hour of two's intensest autoanalysis. So excruciating became the nervous tension when in the presence of other people that I was now driven to carry my revolver with me.

It was necessary for me in the conflict of personality absolutely to dominate myself. That was the only test of whether I was succeeding in killing my psychic enemies in the internal struggle. And I knew or instinctively felt that if I succeeded, the only presence of any one of the conflict, at first subconscious, would inevitably end in his killing me or my killing him.

During these terrible months I spent hours daily in the innermost self-dissection and self-suggestion, lying for hours in the privacy of my bedroom in semi-darkness, very easily suspended save my thoughts, which wrestled till I seemed to agonize. The very quivering tics of my limbs appeared to be laid so open and exposed that I actually experienced physical pain from sounds—a footfall.

The bronze head found at Morok, in Egypt, last December has already been described in THE SUN. It has been very generally put down as a portrait bust of Germanicus. Every one admits that it must belong to the age of Augustus, and the likeness of the profile to that of Germanicus upon certain coins led to the supposition that the bronze represented him. Prof. John Garstang of Liverpool now writes to the Times stating his belief that the bust is of the Emperor Augustus himself. He says:

"Others, among them my colleagues the professors of history and of classical archaeology at Liverpool, have from the first believed that it represents the Emperor Augustus himself, and in this view they are supported strongly by Prof. Studniczka of Leipzig, who has been engaged for some time upon a special study of imperial portraits. This is also now my own belief, as it was my first impression.

"The chief difficulties in accepting this view, namely, the drawn down character of the mouth, the length of the nose and the extra prominence of the ears, are explained away by a sculptor's argument that the head was designed and fashioned to be looked at from below, an explanation which the colossal size of the head

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Continued on Eighth Page.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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10 Minutes
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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

Store Closes
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Saturdays
At Noon.

The Great August Furniture Sale.

Actual
Savings
of
20%
to
50%



Actual
Savings
of
20%
to
50%

Conditions have particularly favored us this year, and, great as have been the August Furniture Sales of past years, this one of 1911 will eclipse all in every way. While the event lasts a month, there are many odd pieces that cannot be duplicated, and the very piece you most prefer may be the very one first to go. So it is wise to be here when the Sale opens, even if it means a trip in from the country for you.

Furniture bought at this Sale will be stored, if so requested, until the Fall, but the purchase must be finally consummated now.

\$2.50 Brass Costumers, \$1.50.
With large hooks; strongly made; polish or satin finish.

\$12.00 Brass Beds, \$6.75.
Colonial design; 2-inch posts with filling rods; made in all widths; polish or satin finish.

\$6.00 Metal Couch Beds, \$4.00.
Couch Bed, either drop slide or sliding; complete with mattress and bolster.

\$15.00 Oak China Closets, \$9.50.
Golden oak, with bent glass and glass door.

Brass Beds.

At \$6.75, value \$12.00. Polish or satin finish. All widths. At \$10.00, value \$15.00. Polish or satin finish. All widths. At \$12.00, value \$16.00. Polish or satin finish. All widths. At \$14.00, value \$18.00. Polish or satin finish. All widths. At \$16.00, value \$20.00. Polish or satin finish. All widths. At \$18.00, value \$24.00. Polish or satin finish. All widths. At \$22.00, value \$28.00. Polish or satin finish. All widths. At \$25.00, value \$32.00. Polish or satin finish. All widths. At \$32.00, value \$40.00. Polish or satin finish. All widths. At \$38.00, value \$48.00. Polish or satin finish. All widths. At \$48.00, value \$60.00. Polish or satin finish. All widths.

Bureaus.

At \$8.00, value \$10.00. Golden Oak. At \$8.75, value \$11.00. Golden Oak. At \$10.00, value \$12.00. Golden Oak. At \$11.50, value \$13.50. Golden Oak. At \$17.50, value \$22.00. Golden Oak. At \$19.00, value \$24.00. Tuna Mahogany. At \$25.50, value \$32.00. Mahogany finish. Maple and Tuna Mahogany. At \$28.00, value \$35.00. Maple and Mahogany. At \$32.00, value \$40.00. Walnut. At \$33.50, value \$42.00. Mahogany.

White Enamelled Beds.

At \$2.00, value \$3.25. All widths. At \$2.25, value \$3.50. All widths. At \$2.50, value \$4.00. All widths. At \$3.00, value \$5.00. All widths. At \$3.50, value \$6.00. All widths. At \$4.00, value \$7.00. All widths. At \$4.50, value \$8.00. All widths. At \$5.00, value \$9.00. All widths. At \$5.50, value \$10.00. All widths. At \$6.00, value \$12.00. All widths. At \$11.00, value \$14.00. All widths.

Bed Springs.

The New Romelink Spring. Absolutely noiseless and will not sag. We believe, more comfortable sleep on than the regular woven wire. We guarantee them for ten years. At \$2.40, value \$3.00. Steel frame. At \$2.75, value \$3.50. Steel frame. At \$3.00, value \$4.00. Steel frame. At \$3.50, value \$5.00. Steel frame. At \$4.00, value \$6.00. Steel frame. At \$4.75, value \$6.00. Steel frame. At \$5.00, value \$6.50. Steel frame.

Buffets & Sideboards.

At \$12.75, value \$16.00. Golden Oak Buffet. At \$14.00, value \$17.50. Golden Oak Buffet. At \$16.00, value \$20.00. Golden Oak Buffet. At \$19.75, value \$26.00. Golden Oak Buffet. At \$21.00, value \$27.00. Golden Oak Buffet. At \$24.00, value \$32.00. Golden Oak Buffet. At \$25.50, value \$32.00. Golden Oak Buffet. At \$29.00, value \$40.00. Golden Oak Buffet. At \$32.50, value \$44.00. Golden Oak Buffet. At \$39.00, value \$52.00. Golden Oak Buffet.

HOSIERY.

Women's 25c. Stockings, 12 1/2c. LISLE THREAD AND COTTON Stockings, in black and colors; some with embroidered fronts, others with lace ankles and all over lace; black cotton with unbleached split soles; full fashioned and seamless.

Women's 35c. Stockings, 24c. Fine quality lisle thread, in plain lace and embroidered, in tan, white and black and fancy colored stripes and figures.

Women's Stockings, 3 Pairs for 81c. Gauze lisle thread Stockings, in tan, white and black, with double toes, soles, heels and toes.

Children's 25c. Socks, 12 1/2c. Cotton and lisle Socks, in white, tan, pink and sky, with fancy check and plaid tops, some plain color.

Store orders only on all the foregoing items. Guarantee—If for any reason this Hosiery should prove unsatisfactory it may be exchanged.

Main floor, front, Central Building.

EMBROIDERIES.

6,000 Yards of New Embroideries, Underpriced. 15c. to 45c. Embroideries, 10c. to 25c. a Yard.

Mostly nainsook and Swiss, in hundreds of designs, neat and showy. Edges and Insertions, all widths.

100 27-inch Flouncings, 69c. a Yard. 100 Allovers, 69c. a Yard.

Designs matching perfectly; especially dainty and likable.

49c. 17-in. Swiss Flouncings, 29c. a Yard. Entirely new collection of designs; neat and showy; eyelid and other open effects.

59c. Wide Embroidery Insertions, 39c. a Yard.

All elaborate designs and well made. A lot of Embroideries that cannot be duplicated in the greater city at this price.

75c. to \$1.25 Embroidery Allovers, 50c. and 69c. a Yard.

From the dainty little designs up to the more showy effects.

\$2.25 Cotton Voile Flouncings, \$1.19 a Yard.

Sold here as a leader at \$1.75. We obtained special concessions from the makers, and so are able to quote this little price.

MEN'S SHOES.

Men's \$3.50 Oxfords, \$1.98. Clearing out Summer styles. About two hundred pairs of patent leather and dull calfskin. Sizes somewhat broken, so, to make new owners for those remaining, we say \$1.98 a pair.

Third floor, Men's Building.

WOMEN'S COATS.

Women's \$6.50 Reversible Linen Coats, \$3.95.

Full length reversible linen Coats, natural shade on one side, lined with pink, light blue, old blue and lavender. A beautiful Summer Coat for traveling and outings.

Women's Linen Coats, \$2.95 and \$5.95.

Natural shade full length Linen Coats, semi or loose fitting styles; high collar, raglan or coat sleeves; special values.

Steamer or Motoring Coats. Of imported and domestic material; all wool, two-toned effects; also some made reversible, \$10.95, \$19.95, \$21.95 and \$32.95.

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\$4.00 Lingerie Waists, \$1.98.

Four hundred Lingerie Waists, high grade models, elaborately trimmed and plain lines; of embroidery and lace; mostly low neck; four different models. None C. O. D.

\$2.25 values at 98c. New models, in all combinations, lace trimmed, kimono sleeves, buttoned back principally; low and high necks.

Second floor, rear, Central Building.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Women's 15c. Undervests, 8c. Low neck, sleeveless, cotton Undervests; yokes are trimmed with fancy edging.

Women's 25c. Undervests, 19c. Lisle and cotton Undervests, some plain, some have lace yokes, some extra size in the lot. Also knee length drawers, lace trimmed; regular sizes.

Women's 40c. Combination Suits, 29c. Fine cotton Combination Suits, low neck, sleeveless, knee length, lace trimmed.

Store orders only on all items.

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HANDKERCHIEFS.

Women's all linen Swiss embroidered Handkerchiefs, odd styles, some with trifling flaws. Were 24c. to 37c., at 17c.

Women's Mexican hand drawn hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in large variety of designs, all linen, 25c. styles, at 7c.

Women's all linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, one corner embroidery, hand drawn, 5c. each.

Women's all linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, narrow hems, 5c. each.

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

CHINA AND CUT GLASS.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets, \$4.98.

102 PIECES, beautifully decorated in a delicate floral design, natural colors and gold traced handles; set includes Soup Tureen and three large Meat Dishes.

\$6.49 Carlsbad China Tea Sets, \$5.49.

50 pieces, handsomely decorated in various floral designs in natural colors and gold trimming on all pieces.

German China Tea Cups and Saucers, 9c. a Pair.

Prettily decorated in a variety of dainty floral effects and gold trimming.

25c. Pressed Glass Table Tumblers, 12c. a Dozen.

Large size, in a variety of patterns. Quantity limited to three dozen to a customer. Store orders only and none C. O. D.

Rich American Cut Glass \$3.49 American Cut Glass Claret or Water Pitchers, \$2.49.

A flawless blank, brilliantly cut in the popular pinwheel and Venetian designs, cut handle and cut star bottom. None C. O. D.

MEN'S STRAW HATS.

\$1.50 Hats at 88c. \$2.00 Hats at \$1.40. \$3.00 and \$3.50 Hats, \$1.05.

\$5.00 Panamas and Sunzoras, \$3.05. Featherweight Caps for Summer wear, 49c. and upward.

Main floor, Men's Building.

CORSETS.

\$2.00 American Lady Corsets, \$1.49. New long hip model, straight hip line. Made of white batiste, supporters attached.

Renko Belt Corsets, \$2.00. Excellent model for stout women. Long hip and straight back. Made of white coutil, supporters attached.

\$2.50 to \$4.00 Corsets, \$1.49. Great variety of models. Excellent value. Extreme long hip model, long sloping hip line. Made of white batiste, supporters attached.

\$1.25 to \$2.00 Corsets, 79c. Long hip model, long straight lines. Made of white batiste, supporters attached.

Sale of DeBevoise Brassieres. Special at 69c. Made of batiste and embroidery with lace.

Second floor, front, East Building.